ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.-AUGUST 4, 1859.



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1859.

Mr. Everett has been discussing in several of his recent papers in the New York Ledger, the subject of Italian Nationality, in which he argues, that, whilst late events constitute no near approach to unity among the Italian States, they are a first step in the right direction. He is hopeful. We see no first step-no step at all-in favor either of Italian Independence, or Italian Unity. We do not see any movement towards better government, or greater freedom, in any of the counties of which Italy is composed. The famous Peace, leaves every thing as it was when the war began, save the transfer of Lombardy from one master to another. Nor does Louis Napoleon's speech to the Ministers of State, which we publish in another column, even pretend to claim that he has effected what the world thought he intended to effect, when he made war against Austria. That speech is an apology, more than a triumphant and exultant manifesto to Europe. The Emperor of the French has fought great battles, and his soldiers have gained great victories, but he has done nothing for the cause of liberty, or national independence.

There was great excitement and indigna tion at Florence, when the news of the terms of peace, was reported. The French banners were torn down-and the Ministry is sued an address to the Tuscans sympathizing with them in their feelings of disappointment. If the Italian Republicans, (we don't know, in reality, how many of them there are) could only hold "indignation meetings," what gatherings there would be in Milan. Venice, Fiorence, and the rest of their cities! What resolutions they would pass-what speeches they would make-what anothemas | they live and are protected. they would harl at Louis Napoleon!

The Fredericksburg Herald says that not only in the Tide Water country in Virginia. but in Piedmont, there is a deficiency of least twenty per cent in the wheat. The Herald argues that speculators are at work to keep down the price of wheat, and to exaggerate the accounts of the yield. Private letters from the West report a less abundant yield of wheat in Northern Illinois than was anticinated a fortnight ago.

Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D., of New York, died at one of the Virginia Springs, on Sunday last. He was an eminent minister erian church, and was forme ly a professor at Princeton. He was born in Virginia in 1804-and was at the time of his death pastor of the Presbyterian Church in the city of New York.

The National Intelligencer says:-- "The "Kansas question" is apparently entering on its final stages, and whatever may be its solution, the time is fast approaching when we may sum up the history of a struggle which for so many years has elicited a popular zeal vastly disproportionate to the sequence of the "issues" supposed to be at

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says, it is reported that the Pope has refused to accept the office of Honorary Presdent of the new Italian Confederation. This is only a report. But it is certain that the office was neither asked nor desired by Pius

One of our exchange papers, noticing the return of the President from Bedford, says -"His excellency, it was said, looked exflush of the cheek!" That will do!

Accounts from almost every place, in other countries, where Americans reside, state that the 4th of July was duly celebrated by our citizens, even when there were but a few to unite in honoring the day.

The New York Herald is warning the commercial and business men, in this country, against the danger of another, "revulsion" and money "crisis."

Count Arese, the new Minister of Pied mont, it is said, has ever been a faithful triend and fellow traveller of Napoleon, having shared his fortunes-some say bed-during his exile in the United States.

The formation of volunteer rifle companies appears to be going on steadily and rapidly in England. The government volunteers to supply at once each corps with twenty-live percent. of Enfield rifles required for practice.

Letters from Northern Mexico report that Gen Garcia had been entrusted with the command of the army along the line of the

The question as to the mode of appointing delegates to the Charleston Democratic Convention is beginning to be an absorbing one

Several ships of large tonnage are in the course of construction in Massachusetts New Hampshire and Maine, nearly all upon aneculation.

The Ashland Races for the fall will commence on the 27th October next, and continme for five days.

Reports from Carson Valley indicate the election of Major Dodge, se delegate to Con-

gress. Private despatches have been received in Washington city, announcing the serious ill-ness of Senator Davis of Mississippi.

Ex-President Tyler is at Old Point, taking at cooly and comfortably.

Mr. Hopkine, the U.S. consul at Kingston, Jameica, died on the 14th uit.

"To show the very age and body of the TIMES."

M. Gaillardet, the Paris correspondent of the New York Courrier des Etats Unis, and one of the best informed of the writers peace, among other things, to a serious misinderstanding between Napoleon and Victor Emanuel. The latter felt offended, because his personal gallantry, and that of his army, at the battle of Palestro, were not noticed in Napoleon's order of the day.

and a quarter per ton, has thrown up his mond, above Philadelphia, to receive the The contract specifies that the coal should be delivered on board of vessels in the port of Philadelphia, at such place as the lepartment may designate. Charles J. De-Graw, lowest bidder to build the marine barracks at Brooklyn Navy-Yard, not having omplied with his engagement, the contract has been given to Ward L. Armstrong, the next lowest bidder.

The triends of the Sunday observances in New York appear highly gratified with the quiet and good order last Sunday, for whatever was detrimental to good morals was not visible to the out-door world. As stated by the Commercial, the liquor shops were not open, though back doors were conveniently par. The lager beer saloons were again in full blast, and the music, interrupted for a few Sundays, was as loud and as "sacred" as in the olden time. The rush of pleasure seekers out of town, by boat and rail, was

Of the many methods of preserving fence posts from decay, none is perhaps more simple and cheap than the one of soaking them in blue vitriol. At a recent meeting of the Farmer's Club, in Hudson, N. Y., one of the members exhibited a post which, previous to being placed in the ground, had been soaked in a solution of blue vitriol-one pound of vitriol being used to twenty quarts of water. The post was pine, and when taken up was as sound as when first put down eight since. This solution is good for all kinds of | Chalybeate, Alum, and Slate, and all located timber exposed to the weather -- spouts,

shingles, stakes, bean poles, &c. Rev. J. B. Walker, pastor of the First Congregational Church in Sandusky, Ohio, and "a host of other ministers of different denominations, and prominent anti-slavery men," have issued a call for a "Christian anti-slavery convention," to be held in Columbus, on the 10th and 11th of this month. Thus it appears that the political fanatics and agitators who, during the Fremont campaign, converted many churches into political arenas, are about to commence again maligning the Government under which

The corner-stone of the national monument to the memory of the Puritan Pilgrims was laid at Plymouth with interesting civic and Masonic ceremonies. Military companies from different parts of Mass., were in attendance, and speeches were made by Gov. Banks, President Warren, Grand Master John T. Heard, and others. The old town was beautifully and appropriately decorated. The procession was large and attracted much attention. Twenty-five hundred persons sat down to dinner, and speeches, toasts and letters enlivened the scene.

Mr. Marsh, an able chemist, has found that iron long under water, when reduced to powder, invariably becomes red bot, and ignites anything it touches. A general knowledge of this is important, and it accounts for many spontaneous fires. A piece of rusty be an inducement to many persons to come old iron, brought into contact with a cotton bale in a warehouse, or on shipboard, may occasion much loss of life and property.

The Washington States mentions the reception of important private despatches from Northern Mexico. It is expected that within the next ninety days three thousand American troops will be organized on the Rio Grande, properly armed and equiped, for the purpose of marching upon the city of Mexico and exterminating the whole Miramon fac-

A Pic Nie and Tournament came off at Thornton Hill, near Sperryville, Rappahannock county, on Thursday last. The entertainment is described as an elegant affair. A Tournament was held in the afternoon, and Thos. Hughes, esq., of Rappahannock, was declared the successful Knight. He crowned Miss Sallie Stevenson, of Fredericksburg, queen of love and beauty.

Rev. Dr. Kenrick, Archbishop of Baltimore, arrived at St. Louis on Thursday last, and is staying with his brother, the Archbishop of St. Louis. These gentlemen, own ceedingly well, having the slightest possible brothers, and both archbishops, have not, it is stated, seen each other but twice in eighteen years, owing to the heavy labors imposed upon them by their archbishopricks.

The death of John B. Purroy, esq., is announced. Mr. Purroy was a Venezuelean lawyer of note in New York, who spoke English and Spanish equally well, and who, therefore, commanded a large share of Spanish practice at the Bar. He was interested in the White Nicaragua contract across the Isthous.

On Friday, the 22d ult., David, the negro who was under sentence of death for rape, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at the jail, in Warsaw, Richmond Co., Va. Great excitement was manifested by the assembled multitude-the rope broke twice, and it was not until "the third trial that he was launched into eternity."

Mrs. Margaret Fuller, widow of the late Hon. Timothy Fuller, and mother of Margaret Fuller Ossoli, so well known in literary circles, and of Rev. Arthur B. and B. F. Ful; ler esq., of Boston, died at the residence of the latter, in Wayland, on Sunday, at the age of 70. She had survived her husband nearly a quarter of a century.

John R. Thompson, esq., editor of the Southern Literary Messenger, has determined upon giving a course of lectures at the North, during the approaching lecture season. Mr. Thompson is well known as one of the most elegant and pleasing writers of the

Over 600 persons are said to have set down at one table, in one of the Hotels, in Saratoga, last week. Saratoga is now full and over full, -but the supacity of the place to hold everything and every body is as great as ever. The Kanawha river continues very low,

and no steamboats are running.

The Drought in Ohic. A feeling of gloom pervades our people generally, on account of the severe and long continued drought. The frost was a great calamity; but the drought bids fair to be even worse. The grass is generally dried up; potatoes which are now in the set must be pretty much a failure; corn is suffering badly; and all other crops come in for a share of the calamity. Our vegetable market is bare of the usual variety, and it is a was for Judges of the Supreme Court, memlittle difficult to supply our tables .- Newark (O.) North American.

Letter from the "Seven Fountains." Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

SEVEN FOUNTAINS, SHENANDOAH COUNTY,

VA., July 30 .- If it was, as Mr. Jefferson said, worth a trip across the Atlantic, to see the grandeur and beauty of the scenery for the American press, ascribes the recent around and about Harper's Ferry, a greater morning, but had I come the day before I inducement presents itself to visit this place, as some of the most grand and sublime scenery presents itself to the eve, on the way Horace E. Browne, contractor to furnish of the Fort Mountain. At one point, the Black Heath coal for the Navy, at three dollars | limestone rises perpendicularly to the height contract, upon the ground that the depart- falls rock upon rock from a considerable hour before, Napoleon III. arrived at the ment would not send the Wyoming to Rich- height, as if thrown down by some sudden of the most awful defiles that nature in her wildest freaks has wrought, to my knowledge, within the limits of old Virginia.

In order to reach this place, you leave the cars of the Manassas Gap Railroad at Water Lick Station, and take stage at that point for this place, a distance of some twelve miles. Although the road is somewhat rough, it is nothing like as much so as some, who are interested in other watering places. would have the public believe; and I have only to say, if it was four times as rough as it is, that those who may pass over it will be amply compensated for all the inconveniences to which they may be subjected in that particular, by the interesting and varied scenery that breaks upon their vision, from every mountain pass and ravine.

It has been my privilege to visit all the most important watering places in the State. and all the places of note to which the attention of the lovers of nature's works has been called, and I unhesitatingly say, that my eye has never gazed upon anything to equal that which presents itself at various oints, within a short distance of these Springs. In addition to the beautiful scenery, you may enjoy the advantage of the finest water, of various kinds, to be met with in any part of the world. The White Sulphur Spring here, is, in my opinion, in all respects, equal to the Greenbrier White Sulphur. The Blue Sulphur is also an excel lent water. There are six other Springs, to wit: Lime Stone, Black Sulphur, Free Stone within a circle, the radius of which does not exceed a dozen paces. This place is very handsomely improved. The main building is a fine, spacious house, with all necessary conveniences attached. There are a number of neat and pleasant cottages surrounding it, located at the base of the Massanuttan Moun tain. Cast your eye to the east, south, west or north, and it is met by a range of beauti ful mountains, rising in successive tiers one above the other. In fact, this is altogether one of the most delightful summer retreats that I have ever visited. The surrounding country is in all respects healthy, being free

from epidemics of any kind whatever. There are now here some fifty or more vis tors-among them are a number of ladiessome of whom are from the Monumental City and Washington City, but the principal por tion from Virginia, all of whom appear to be well pleased. I have seldom seen a more agreeable company together. The most kindly feeling prevails, and all seem anxious to promote the happiness of each other .-There is a fine band of music, and every night is enlivened with its swelling notes, which are fully appreciated by those who

love "to trip upon the light fantastic toe." I have no doubt but that, in a few days from this time, there will be quite a large crowd here, as the proprietor receives letters daily, from various quarters, informing him that he may expect them.

I should think it would be a very profitable outlay, upon their part, of the Railroad, would aid in improving the twelve miles from Lick Station to this point, as it would here over the road, for the purpose of enjoy ing the advantages of these fine Springs who now go to the Greenbrier White Sul phur, and other places-this place being within a day's journey of Baltimore, Washington, and other important localities. Nature has unquestionably designed this to be at some day, one of the most desirable and important watering places within the broad limits of the commonwealth, to say nothing

about the United States.

I am of the opinion that Alexandria has also some interest in trying to see this place built up, as a great many persons visiting here will have necessarily to pass through that place, coming from and returning to their homes, many of whom will be desirous to take the opportunity to visit the place where rest, in solumn silence, the remainof George Washington, whose name is intimately associated with this very spot, as it is said that it was at this natural Fort he intended to make his last stand, in the hour

of greatest peril, in defence of his country. These Springs are now kept by Mr. Samuel A. Danner, a gentleman of fine character, intelligence, and most accommodating disposition; and it affords me great pleasure say, that nothing that can be done by himself and accomplished lady, is left undone, to give satisfaction to those who favor them with their patronage. In them, too, the invalid will find most kind and sympathizing friends, ever willing and ready to administer to their every want. This place was formerly called Burner's Springs, and is probably known more extensively by that name, than its present.

Mr. Danner has for his assistant, Mr. Jas. M. Tutt, the former esteemed proprietor of that well known and popular Hotel, the Warren Green, at Warrenton, Fauquier Co.,

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—The election in this yesterday. The following are the reports as

far as heard from:—
In this city and Jefferson county the opposition ticket has received a majority of about 1,100 votes. At the last Congression al election the opposition majority was 1,097 Mallory, opposition, thus far ahead of Holt, dem., 900 votes. This is Humphey Mar

shall's district. As far as heard from, in the Ashland district, the vote is close. In the fifth Congressional district, Juo. Y

Brown, on the regular democratic ticket, is probably elected over John H. Jewett, independent demograt. Meagre returns from the second district

show a large opposition gain. Messrs. Jackson (opp.) and Peyton (dem.) are the candidates for Congress in that district. Second Disparch -Sr. Louis, August 2. The following Congressmen have been elected:-Burnett, dem .: Peyton, dem. probably elected in second district; Bristow, oppo-

sition; Brown, dem. in the fifth district, over lewett, independent; Carrard, dem. probably, Mallory, opposition, in the seventh district, over Holt, dem : Sims, dem., probably; and Stevenson, dem. The returns indicate the election of Ma-

going, the democratic candidate for Governor. over John F. Bell, opposition.

Also a small domocratic majority in the
Legislature on joint ballot.

Missouri Election.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 2 .- Incomplete returns from this county of the election held vesterday indicate the success of the Republican ticket by a large majority. The election County Commissioners.

The Interview of the Two Emperors. [Vallegio, (July 11,) Correspondence of the

London Herald This place and date will mark in history and future writers will speak of the inter view of Villafranea as of that of Erfurth and that of Tilsit. I arrived here early this could not have witnessed more than I did Orders, dictated by a feeling of delicacy, had been given, that only privileged persons should approach the place of the interview. here, that mortal vision ever beheld; more Every care had been taken not to wound the especially, that part of it about the entrance pride of the Emperor of Austria, to whom it would doubtless have been disagreeable to

have been exposed too much to public view. The meeting of the two sovereigns was of several hundred feet: at another point, it fixed for one o'clock. At a quarter of an spot, and he came before the time in order that he might go on for a short distance to convulsion of nature, forming altogether one meet the Emperor of Austria. Francis Joseph soon made his appearance, and seeing that his late adversary had courteously come to receive him, urged forward his horse. When the two parties had come near, the escorts stopped short and the Euperors advanced into the centre of the unccupied space. The escort of the Emperor Napoleon was

composed of Marshal Vaillant, General Martimprey, General Fleury, the officers of the imperial household and of his staff, and of a squadron of the Cent Gardes and one of the Guides, all in their splendid full dress uniforms. His Majesty rode the fine bay horse which he has used since the commence ment of the campaign. He wore the undress uniform of a general of division, with the kepi

The Emperor of Austria also were an un dress cap, and blue uniform frock coat, and was followed by his staff, a squadron of his body guard, composed of nobles, and a squadron of Hulans. It is said that he was much struck with the martial bearing of the French cavalry, and that in presence of the Cent Gardes and the Guides, the Austrian body guard and the Hulans did not appear to advantage.

On the two sovereigns meeting in the mid space they courteously saluted and shook hands. The Emperor of Austria appeared pleased with the cordial welcome and open manner of the Emperor Napoleon. The two Emperors remained for a moment alone in the middle of the road, and exchanged a few words. They then reciprocally presented the officers of their staffs; and the moment after the several officers were intermingled. and Marshal Vaillant was seen in conversa

tion with Baren de Hess. Napoleon III. and the Emperor Francis loseph then advanced side by side towards Villafranca, the Cent Gardes giving the presedence to the body guard of Austria, who led the way, but the Guides passing before he Hulans. At Villafranca, the house of M. Carlo Morelli, situated in the principal street of the town, had been prepared to rereive the two sovereigns. Austria had passed a night there before the battle of Solfermo. It is a habitation comfortable, but simple, and not remarkable for any extraordinary attraction.

I had visited it early in the morning, and saw, in addition to the bedroom of the Austrian Emperor, the sitting room in which he conference was to take place some hours later. The furniture and curtains were green, and the walls painted in distemper. There were several seats of various kinds, but only two arm chairs. In the centre was an oblong table covered with a green cloth, and on it was placed, just as I entered, a vase of freshly gathered flowers, which quite perfumed the room. It was there that for apwards of an hour and a half the two Emperors were seated discussing the highest interests, and without any one being pre-sent. From a feeling of delicacy, the King of Piedmont was not invited to the inter view. It cannot but be allowed that the presence of a successor is always more annoying and intolerable than that of a rival or of ing on I was outside in the street, where I ould see the escorts, some remaining scated on their horses while others had dismounted But not the slightest sound was heard; every kind of conversation was suspended; and all seemed dominated involuntarily by a ertain emotion produced by the importance of the incident which was passing.

As to what took place inside I cannot say anything; all that I know is that when the two sovereigns issued forth from the conference they seemed both perfectly satisfied .-The word to mount was then given, and in an instant all were in the saddle. The Emperor of Austria uttered a few words exressive of the admiration he felt for the French army, and did Marshal Vaillant and Generals Martimprey and Fleury the honor of shaking hands with them.

The two sovereigns then took leave of each other with the greatest cordiality; and the next noment each splendid cortege was on the way back to the place from which it had started The Emperor of the French entered Valegio at a little after eleven.

Speech of the Emperor of the French. The Paris Moniteur of the 20th ult., contains the following:

Yesterday evening, the Emperor received the great bodies of the St te, the presidents of which, M. Tropling, Count de Morny, and M. Baroche, addressed congratulatory speeches to his Majesty. The Emperor thanked them for their devotion, and then explained the reasons for his conduct during the great events. He said : .

"Arrived beneath the walls of Verona, the struggle was inevitably about to change its nature, as well in a military as a political aspect. Obliged to attack the enemy in front, who was entrenched behind great fortresses, and protected on his flank by the neutrality of the surrounding territory, and about to begin a long and barren war, I found myself in the face of Europe in arms, ready State for Governor and Congress was held to dispute our successes or aggravate our reverses. Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shaken my lution if the means had not been out of pro-

portion to the results to be expected. It was necessary to crush bodily the obstacles opposed, and then to accept a confliet on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify ourselves openly with the concurrence of revolution. It was necessary to go on shedding precious blood, and at last risk that which a sovereign should only stake for the independence of his country. It I have stopped it was neither through weariness nor exhaustion, nor through abandoning the nights cause which I desired to serve, but the interest of France. I felt great reluctance to put reins upon the ardor of our soldiers, to retrench from my programme the territory from the Minero to the Adriatic, and to see vannish from honest hearts noble delusions and patriotic hopes. In order to serve the independence

Italy I made war against the mind of Europe, and as soon as the destiny of my country might be endangered I made peace. Our efforts and our sacrifices have they been is no news of Garibaldi " (?)

No; we have a right to be proud of this campaign. We have vanquished an army numerous, brave and well organized. Piedmont has been delivered from invasion; her frontiers have been extended to the Mincio. appearances of hlight in the potato crop-The idea of an Italian nationality has been usually began to appear. As yet, fortuadmitted by those who combatted it most .-All the sovereigns of the peninsula comprehead the went sulutary reforms. Thus af two western districts, and the potatoes, which ter having given a new proof of the military are in very abundant supply at the Irish power of France, the peace concluded will markets, are excellent in quality. Owing, will every day reveal additional cause for mencement of May, a considerable portion hers of the Legislature, Clerks of Courts, and the happiness of Italy, the welfare of France, are small in size—and we fear that this comand the tranquility of Europe."

Manifesto of the Emperor of Austria.

When all concessions that were allowable, and compatible with the dignity of the crown and the honor and welfare of the country, have been exhausted, and when all attempts at a pacific arrangement have miscarried, there is no room for choice, and what cannot be avoided becomes a duty.

This duty placed me under the stern ne essity of demanding from my people new and painful sacrifices, in order to place in a state of defence their most sacred interests -My faithful people have responded to my ap-

eal; they have pressed forward unanimously defence of the throne, and they have made the sacrifices of every kind demanded by circumstances, with an eagerness which merits my gratitude-which augments, if possible, the profound affection which I feel for them and which was adapted to inspire the assurance that the just cause in defence of which my brave armies went forth with enhusasm to the contest, would be victorious. Unhappily, the result has not corresponded

with the general effort, and the fortune of war has not been favorable to us. The valuant army of Austria has in this instance again given proofs of its tried herom and its incomparable perseverance, so brilliant that it has commanded the admiration of all, even of its enemies. I experience

an army, and the country ought to feel indebted to it for having maintained vigorously, in all its purity, the honor of the Austrian flag. It is not less perfectly established that our enemies, in spite of the greatest efforts, in spite of the superior forces which they had for a long period been preparing for the conthat, have been able, even by making the greatest sacrifices, to obtain only advantages not a decisive victory; while the Austrian rmy, still animated by the same ardor, and full of the same courage, maintained a position, the possession of which left perhaps a possibility of recovering from the enemy all the advantages that he had gained. But for this purpose it would have been necessary to make new sacrifices, which certainly would not have been less bloody than those which have been made already, and which have deeply afflicted my heart.

Under these conditions it was my duty as sovereign to take into serious consideration the propositions of peace which had been made to me. The consequences of this continuance of the war would have been so much the heavier, because I should have been obliged to demand from the faithful people of my dominions new sacrifices of blood and of money, much more considerable even than those which had been made up to that time; and notwithstanding, success would have remained doubtful, since I have been so bitterly deceived in my well-founded hopes that this contest not having been entered in to for the defence of the rights of Austria only. I should not be left alone in it.

In spite of the ardent sympathy, worthy of acknowledgment, which the justice of our cause has inspired for the most part in the governments and peoples of Germany, our natural allies, most ancient allies, have obstimately refused to recognize the great importance of the grand question of the day .onsequently Austria would have been obliged all alone to face the events which were being prepared for, and which every day

might have rendered more grave. The honor of Austria coming intact out of this war-thanks to the heroic efforts of her valliant army. I have resolved, yielding to political considerations, to make a sacrifice for the re-establishment of peace, and to accept the preliminaries which ought to lead to its conclusion; for I have acquired the conviction that I should obtain, in any event, anditions less unfavorable in coming to a direet understanding with the Emperor of the French, without the blending of any third party whatsoever, than in causing to participate in the negotiations the three great Powers which have taken no part in the struggle. phappily. I have been unable to escape the separation from the rest of the empire of the greater part of Lombardy. On the other hand, it must be agreeable to my heart to my beloved people; and those blessings are me the necessary leisure for bestowing henceforth without distraction all my attention robbed of everything. and solicitude on the fruitful task that I propose to accomplish-that is to say, to found in a durable manner the internal well being and the external power of Austria by the happy development of her moral and materiforces, and by ameliorations conformable to the spirit of the times in legislation and administration. As in these days of serious trials and sacrifices my people have shown themselves faithful to my person, so now by the confidence with which they respond to me, they will aid in accomplishing works of peace, and in attaining the realization of my benevolent intentions.

As chief of the army, I have already expressed to it, in a special order of the day, my acknowledgments of its bravery. To day I renew the expression of these sentiments. While I speak to my people I thank those of their children who have fought for God, their Emperor, and their country. I thank them for the heroism of which they have given proof, and I shall always remem-FRANCIS JOSEPH. the combat. Laxenbourg, July 15, 1859.

The Revenges of Napolson III.

An editorial signed "C," and we suppose from Caleb Cushing, in the Boston Traveller, concludes:--"Napoleon, by the actual aid of Great Britain, has balanced the Russian success of Moscow by the reduction of Sebastopol. He has, with the passive countenance of Great Britain, balanced the Austrian occupation of Paris by the victory of | nouncement: offering. The debt to Prussia remains to be paid off: but, above all, that to Great Britain. Trafalgar and Waterloo are memo-Frenchmen, and especially of all Bonapartes. ! And, if in this respect, the turn of Great Britain is to come, she will only have herself to thank, for the present powerful and proud position of Louis Napoleon is her work quite as much as that of his own genius. Certain we may be, that of this great drama of the Second Empire, the fourth and fifth and greatest of its acts are yet to come.

Reported Flight of Kossuth to Switzerland.

The Birmingham (England) Journal says: "Of Kossuth we have private information which, as it is, we give to our readers. M. Kossuth's family were preparing to proceed to Italy, and were to have departed to-day, but the news of the peace treaty arrested their preparations. On Thursday evening they received a telegraphic dispatch from M. Kossnih, announcing his safe arrival in Switzerland. He thus seems to have lost no time in leaving Italy immediately on the news of the peace treaty, and so escaped a conference with Emperor or Kaiser. There

CROPS IN TRELAND.—The Dublin Mercantile Advertiser (a careful authority) of the 18th ult., says : - "We have now passed the time when, in former years, accounts of nately, there have not been even rumors of disease in the growing crop, unless from one or be prolific of happy results. The luture however, to the severe frosts at the comTelegraphic Despatches

New Haven, Aug. 1 .- At Waterbury, on Saturday night, a murderous assault was committed on the person of James Shannon by John Riggs, who was recently discharged from the State Prison. Shannon was stabbed in the abdomen, and is not expected to live. Riggs was brought to this city to-day manner in which his career has been brought for safety, as a large crowd assembled in

Waterbury had threatened to lynch him. CHARLESTON, Aug. 1.—The firemen suc ceeded in suppressing the fire in the hold of the steamship Huntsville, after it had burned for twelve hours. Her cargo, consisting of 780 bales of upland cotton, 800 barrels of flour, 100 tierces of rice, beside a large quantity of peaches and watermelons, was saved. for making gold and silver, or rather metals The amount of the loss is not estimated as

Boston, Aug. 2 - The Boston and Worof \$25,000, the total amount of the verdict

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 .- The "Stryker Bay House," a popular place of resort on the Bloomingdale road, kept by Robert W. Pennover, was burned at noon to-day, with all metals was in the possession of a "Metallic the adjoining buildings. The origin and Transmuting Order," and that a few vacualoss are unknown.

a legitimate pride in being the chief of such CLEVELAND, August L-The State Wool fair will be held here on the 4th inst., the son wrote to Dr. Hankinson, desiring fur public sale to be held on the next day. Fine Oswego, August 1.-Professor Coe will make an seriel voyage in his balloon "Excelsior," from this place, on Wednesday next, it 14, A. M., for the Atlantic coast.

CINCINNATI, August 2.-Horace Mann, a rofessor in Antioch College, died at Yellow Springs, this afternoon.

The Italians.

M. Gaillardet writes that though the Mi anese bailed the advent of the French with enthusiasm, the reception became colder as they penetrated Lombardy. When the Austrians approached Brescia, after the battle of Sofferino, the inhabitants replaced the Italian tri-colors with the Austrian flags. which they had kept in reserve. In the kinson closes this letter with the hint that country the peasantry showed no good will

o the French soldiers. In spite of the talk about the enthusiasm the Italian patriots there were very few enlistments, except the five or six thousand patriots, mostly exiles, under Garibaldi.he population did not rise and take arms them to do. On the other hand, the Lombard troops in the Austrian army were faithful to their colors; and it was the regiments almost exclusively Italian that fought most desperately against the French at Mariguan. It was only when vanquished and about to be crushed that they cried Eyviva l'Italia! a order to get quarter.

While the peasantry cursed the liberating army the shopkeepers and traders of Piedmont made spoil of its necessities, charging shameless prices for every thing.

Count Cavour was counteracting the poliy of Napoleon, inviting insurrection every where, while the French Emperor was avowedly repressing it.

WASHINGTON, August 2 .- Private advices from Tueson, dated July 16th, mention a hostile meeting between Lieutenant Mowry and Edward E. Cross, the editor of the Arizonian. Four shots were fired without effect. At the last fire Lt. Mowry's rifle did not dis charge, and it was decided that he was entitled to his shot, and Cross stood without arms to receive it, but Mowry refused to fire at an unarmed man, and discharged his rifle in the air, and declared himself satisfied .-Mutual explanations were then made, and

the difficulties were adjusted. The Opata Indians were committing great evages in the northern part of Sonora. ing men and ravishing women, and the troops

seem afraid to attack them. One American citizen, of Arizona, is in jail see the blessings of peace assured afresh to at Magdalena, for no offence, and fears were entertained that he will be murdered. It is doubly precious to me because they will give utterly impossible for an American to travel now in Sonora without being massacred or

Lt. Mowry will have no opposition for delegate to Congress. It is the intention of the lovernment to establish posts on the frontier the Apache country.

Seizure of the London Journals in Paris.

PARIS, July 16th. -The Daily News, Express, Morning and Evening Herald, Globe, inn. Morning Advertiser, and Morning and Evening Star, were all seized to-day. The French Government prints continue to give copious quotations from the Post and Chronicle in support of their daily assertion that the English Press "generally" is highly delighted with the peace of Villafranca.

The police are busily taking out of the print-sellers' windows of Paris, all caricatures that might be displeasing to Napoleon III., late enemy, but now close friend of the "young and chivalrous" Francis Joseph. Emperor of Austria and Venetia, and principal member of the Italian Confederation .-Letters from Turin state that all the porber with grief those of our brave companions traits of the Emperor, which were publicly in arms who have not, alas! returned from exhibited, have suddenly disappeared .-These two facts speak volumes .- Cor. Daily

PARIS, Monday, July 18, 6 P. M .- The second edition of The Times of Friday, due on Saturday, and the first and second of Saturday, due yesterday, were stopped at the post, and have not since been delivered.

False Reports.

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 22d ult., contains the following (now familiar) an-

"A CARGO OF AFRICANS .- A gentleman of this city received a letter from Jacksonville on Monday last, post marked 16th inst., on ries of rage and shame in the hearts of all the back of which was endorsed, "a cargo of 500 Africans has been landed on the Florida oast near Smyrna."

This is somthing like the twelfth cargo of Africans reported to have been landed upon the Florida or adjacent coasts since the Wanderer" experiment; although, strange to say, not a word has ever been heard of one of these vessels, her cargo or crew, beyond the bare announcement of her landing. does it appear that the number of wrecks or unken vessels found off the Florida coast

increase the hazards of navigation of late. Lest any person should be frightened into the belief that the rumors referred to have a foundation in actual facts, we will state that they are circulated entirely for effect by certain advocates of the slave trade, who hope by an eventual change in public sentiment to compass their objects.-N. Y. Jour of Com.

A Falling off of 50 per Cent.

Messrs, James R. Micou, R. H. Waring, Mace Clements, and L. H. Garnett, farmers on the Kappahannock River, in Essex county, publish a card in which they state that from actual observation, the crop of wheat in that section of Virginia is not much more than half the quantity they had every rea son to believe would have been the yield from the straw upon the ground. This is a much larger per cent of deficit than we have heard of in any other quarter of Tidewater Virginia .- Fred. Herald.

Improvements in Virginia.

It is to be hoped that the next Legislature of Virginia will not permit the session to pass without the adoption of measures lookng to the early completion of all our great lines of internal improvement .- Richmond

The Modern Midas

A most amusing rogue has just been as rested and committed to jail in New York Dr. Hankinson, alias Dr Bland, alias man other names, has for some time flourished h that great city, luxuriously living upon the fools of the United States. A sketch of the to a temporary close, will well enough show the general character of his transactions.

Dr. Harrison, a dentist of Illinois, some time since received a circular from Dr. Han kinson, eulogizing a legion of preparation, made by the latter to serve various purposes prominent among which preparations, and of especial interest to the dentist, was a plan which the directors of the Bank of England could not distinguish from the real article and which would answer equally well for cester Railroad have finally settled the case | every mechanical, ornamental, or commer with Mrs Shaw, who was injured on their cial purpose. These metals, which could is road eight years ago, by the payment to her furnished at prices so low as to defy compe tition, viz: gold for \$18 a pound, and silve and costs obtained by her in the Supreme for \$3 a pound, the dentist naturally desired to have.

In the same circular which opened the

dazzling vision of wealth, he was also told

that the secret of the production of these

cies existed in this order, one of which to

the dentist, might perhaps till. Dr. Harr

ther information concerning the society for samples from Indiana and Michigan, as well the diffusion of wealth, and in reply he was as from this State, are already on exhibition. | told that it contained six members, but that as they did not wish to "monopolize and kees so great a discovery locked up in their own breasts," they would be willing to admit to their brotherhood a few more upon the terms following; each member was to pay an initiation fee of ten dollars; if a small pur ty desired to establish themselves in the be siness at some other place, they could do s by paying, in addition to the above fee, five dollars for a "charter:" this "charter" would entitle them to a knowledge of all the crets of the order, to the receipts for making gold and silver, to certificates of member ship, and to the privilege of purchasing a set of tools, moulds; in fine, all the impl ments of the trade. The moral Dr. Han though there could be no possibility of detection, yet coins imitating the currency of the United States or any other power should not be attempted, as that wonbe unlawful. The dentist, still desiring more light, wrote once more to New York and again received a reply, this time is the proclamation of Napoleon invited the form of a printed letter which appear ed to be the Prospectus of the Metall Transmuting Order, or the Secret Cabala The "Cabala" gave the whole secret of the transmutation of cheap and worthless metals into pure gold at a trifling expense; also the great secret of taking a correct impression of any medal, note, bill, or anything else in existence, together with many other ways of making money in an easy, comfortable and

> Dr. Harrison, the Illinois dentist, came to New York, and called on Dr. Hankinson who resided in West 13th street; by him be was shown an American dollar, which was said to be made of the cheap metal, the wor thy alchemist evidently having forgotten his warning against imitating Uncle Sam's currency. The dentist at once ordered one hundred and twenty-five dollars worth The dentist at once ordered one of just such gold, for which he paid, on the spot, tifty dollars in good money, be lng directed to call the next day for his bullion. He did so. He found no Hank inson. He called many times with equally unsatisfactory results. He then called on the police, whom he found at home, and with them he visited the luxurious mansion in West 13th street. In the house they found heaps of trash, consisting of a few dies and tools, a large number of medals, reams of the circulars of the "Order," so called "physiological" books, too abominable to be amulets, sundry bottles of water from the "Fountain of Eternal Youth." which flowed into the Doctor's laboratory through he

> back kitchen; in fine, all the paraphernalia of old-tashioned and newly invented tricks ry. Nearly five hundred letters from the man's dupes were found, showing that perple who at home are by no means considered to be idiotic, have well established their claim to the public charities for the feeble minded.

> It is said the Doctor almost daily received a hundred money letters, and it is supposed that at least fifteen thousand deluded have been deluded into joining the "Metallic Transmuting Order." At any rate, the house in West 13th street is most gorgeously furnished from their pockets. Of course, there was never the semblance of any such some ty as that described in the circular, and the Doctor monopolized the profits. Furnished with a new name, and liberated from the hands of justice, who in New York seems to wear the scales over her eyes, this such cessful swindler will undoubtedly be soon again coining money with the help of fools -Boston Courier.

> RUMMAGE.—On ye good housewives, whose knowledge of your vocation has often caused ill-meanings to be applied to the most useful of your doings, listen with complacency to the sweet turn here given by Dr. French, to that rough word Rummage: - "This means at present, in the looking for one thing to overturn and unsettle a great many others. It is a sea term, and signified at first to dispose with such orderly method goods in the hold of a ship that there should be the greatest possi ble room, or "roomage." Let us add that the Customs authorities of London annual use it in this sense when they advertise the public of their "Rummage Sale," meaning a sale for the purpose of disposing of seize! goods for which they no longer have room

> A PRILOLGICAL NUT.-The Chinook In dians flatten their heads for unknown phresological reasons. The following is a nu philologists may crack. It may suggest other curious derivations: salutation is Clak-hoh-ah-yah, originating. I believe, in their having heard in the car days of the fur trade a gentleman name Clark, frequently addressed by his friend 'Clark, how are you?' This salutation is no applied to every white man, their own late guage affording no appropriate expression Their language is also peculiar in containing no oaths, or any words conveying gratitule or thanks."

> ACCIDENT .- An accident of a very paint nature occurred on Friday evening last. the bridge on the Richmond road, near residence of Mrs. Blake, in King William co., Va., by which Miss Bettie A. Wrigwas severely injured. It appears that ownto some defect in the flooring of the bridge the Richmond stage, in crossing, on its way Tappahannock, broke through and fell up its side, severely wounding the head of Mo-W., who was looking out of the coach will dow at the time. There were sevented passengers in the stage, but all, with th exception of Miss W., escaped without

> ANECDOTE OF MR. CHOATE. -Two or three years ago, during a season of illness, M. Choate was visited by one of his friends, wh urged upon him the importance of payible more attention to his health. "Sir." said the visitor, "you must go away; if you tinue professional labors thus, you will tainly undermine your constitution." Choate looked up, and, with that grave ir and peculiar twinkle of the eye which we so marked and indescribable when he jestel said--"Sir, the constitution was destroyed long ago; I am now living under the by-law: